THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No 52

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

British Reinforcements for the Army in Canada-The Empress of Mexico at Miramar, and Maximilian Expented-Turkey the "Sick Man" Again, and Constantinople in a State of Siege-The Natives of Candia Declared Independent-French Remarks on the American Fetes in Russia -- Consolidation of the Peace Treaty, Etc.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. Prince Yturbide, Maximilian's Adopted Successor, in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, August 29 .- The grandson of the Purperor Yurbide, of Mexico, who has been adopted by Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte as the successor to the newly founded crown, has arrived in this city from France. He is attended by the Belgian General Melrain.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE IN ITALY. Royal Honors to the Empress of Mexico.

TRIESTE, August 29.—The Empress of Mexico has arrived at Vicenza, forty miles west of Venice, which was lately a city of Austrian-Italy, but is now under the rule of King Victor Emanuel. She was received at Vicenza by Emanuel. She was received at Vicenza by Prince Humbert, of Italy, who has recovered from his wounds received in the battle of Custozza. At Padua the Empress enjoyed an offi-cial reception from King Victor Emanuel, at-tended by his generals and Court officers. At Miramar

The Empress Charlotte arrived at Miramar, Maximilian's home palace, to-day. She was re-ceived in an en husiastic manner by the mili-

tary and civil autnorities. Maximilian Expected Home. Paris, August 30, Evening.—The belief grows here that Maximilian will abdicate the crown of Mexico.

CANADA.

British Reinforcements for the Colonial Army-England Afraid of the United

States and the Fenians. London, August 30, Noon,-The Canadian Government has asked the home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States, growing out of the expected Fernian invasion and the modification of the neutrality laws of the United States. The home Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

RUSSIA.

Country Districts Honor the Americans. Sr. Patersburg, August 29 .- Many complimentary addresses and notes of welcome to the American officers have been received from different portions of the interior of the empire by

telegraph this evening.

Moscow, August 29.—The United States Embassy have received complimentary addresses and invitations by telegraph from a large number of the principal cities and towns in the in-

FRANCE.

PARIS, Anglist 30, Evening .- The Debats, in an editorial to-day, alludes to the honors paid to the American Embassy in Russia, and after making the wignificant inquiry, "What is the value of the demonstrations between the United States and Ruesia?" says that "France has done little to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States."

A-Chris Levolt in Candia Serious. rection 3 and Turkish rule in Candia continue ends ity the positions which they took up at voe breaking out of the revolt. Many families are emigrating from the island of Can-dia to Greece. European war vessels, bearing the flags of different nations, are expected in the ancient harbor of Candia.

TURKEY

The "Sick Man" Again-Constantinople in a State of Siege.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29. - Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants (Cretans) have asserted their independence of the Turkish empire. Constantinople is announced in a state of

THE PEACE.

The Armies Retiring Under the Treaties. London, August 29,-The news received in this city from different points of the continent shows that the peace treaties lately negotiate: at Prague between Austria and Prussia and Austria and Italy are being speedily carried into effect. The troops of the different countries so lately hostile to each other are evacuating the positions which they occupied at the conclusion of the war and marching to their proper home-quarters.

Cordial Reception of the Italian Envoy. VIENNA, August 28. - General Louis Frederic Menelrea, the Special Envoy commissioned by Victor Emanuel to the Austrian Court, has been cordially received by the Emperor Francis opened relative to matters of detail, out side of the Prague peace treaty, between Austria and Italy. Austria will not demand any compensation for the works of defense built by her in Venetla. A complete peace between Italy and Austria is certain.

PRUSSIA.

The Peace Treaty of Prague.

BEBLIN, August 29 .- The text of the Austro Prussian peace treaty, just concluded at Prague and signed by the King of Prussia, is the same, in all its chief points, as the preliminary arti-cles of peace agreed upon previous to the emblage of the peace commissioners, and which have been published.

Annexation and Union.

An address to the Prussian Legislature, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the city of Leipsic, praying for the union of Saxony with Prussia, has been received in this city.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

No Negotiations with Rome by Italy.

FLORENCE, August 29.—The report that negotiations for a pencetul settlement of the Roman territorial difficulty were being carried on between the Italian and Papal Governments is denied in this city.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 30—Evening.—The Cotton market closes unchanged at the rates current at noon. The sales foot up 10,000 pa'es.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, August 20-Evening.-The Bread-stuffs market is flat and prices are nominal, with a sownward tensency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. LIVERPOOL, August 30 Evening.—The Provision market is unchanged. The Tallow market is very

LONDON MONEY MARKET. London, August 30-Evening .- Consols closed at

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON. August 30 - Evening - The market for American securities is steady, though United States ouds close a trifle easier. The co-ing quotations are: - United States Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Centrai, 78); Erie shares, 45].

NEW ORLEANS.

Important Despatch from General Sheridan to General Grant-The Former Declares that Nine-tenths of the Wounded were Killed by Policemen and Citizens-He Expresses His Regret that the Military were not Present to Prevent the Massacre-Who is to Blame for the Garbled Despatches?

New Orleans, La., August 30,-1t may yet appear officially that General Sheridan's despatches have been further tampered with at Washington. The following important telegram to General Grant has been for some reason omitted in the pretended publications o all the correspondence. Investigation may prove the suppression of the despatch.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, August 13, 1866-General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:-The Military Board called by General Baird to investigate the occurrences in his city of July 13 is progressing as rapidly as possible. I see in the papers, by reports of au official character here, that an attempt was made to cast blame on the military for not being present on the 13th ultimo. There could have been no object in its being present, except to prevent the police from perpetrating a revolting massacre. Its absence, for this reason, I regiet. From accounts of my own scouts, who saw the affair from first to last, from my own officers, from disinterested and mithful persons, I believe that at least nine-tenths of the casuatties were perpetrated by the police and citizens by stabbing and smashing in the heads or many who had been already wounded or killed by policemen. P. H. Shentdan, Majo -General Commanding.

The personal triends of General Grant indigmently deny the charge in the New York Innes of to-day, that their Washington correspondent sent to the Times the garbled despatch of General Sheridan to General Grant just as he, the correspondent, received it from General Grant. The aforesaid despatch was not received from General Grant by the Times correspondent. General Grant, after receiving the despatch from General Sheristan, took it immediately to the President, and that is the last he saw of it. The Times correspondent got the despatch from the President, he being the only correspondent here who is admitted into the ring of the White House. All here agree that the despatch was garbled at the White House. When the despatch in its garbled form first appeared in the Times, General Grant was heard to say by persons here, that an important sentence had been left out in the despatch as printed in the Times. This, together with the despatch of General Sheridan to General Grant, dated New Orleans, August 13, 1866, and which was omitted by the President in the regular publication of the official correspondence, puts the President in a still worse predicament.—N.

The Russo-American Alliance and Its Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meetof the Republican Party of Louisiana, August

Whereas, On the 30th day of July, 1866, at New Orleans, La., an organized band of sassins did maliciously and brutally murder a large number of unarmed and unsuspecting Union cruzens; and, whereas, in our opinion the same spirit which caused the late Rebellion against the Government of the United States animated the perpetrators of the atroctous mar-ders of July 30; and, whereas, under circum-stances equally tavorable other murders and outrages may be repeated from the same assas-

herolved, In the name of the los al people of Louisiana, that we respectfully ask the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States to maintain martial law over the city of New Orleans, at least until the aiders and abetters of the late massacre shall have been brought to such punishment as will secure the observance of law and order, and protect the lives of the Union citizens of New Orleans.

Resolved. That a copy of the above preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted be forwarded to Andrew Johnson, Commanderin-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader.— The United States vs. Charles H. Dolson. The de-fendant in this case was charged with distilling liquor without a license for so doing. The United States alleged that on the 11th of July a Government collector went to the drinking saloon of Dolson & Co., (Dolson alone was on trial) No 1006 Richmon street, above Norris, and while looking around the place, he heard a noise in the centar like that made by steam, and the dripping or water into a metal vessel. He preceded to the cellar, which was very dark and close, and there he found a small distillery

He found barrels of molasses, empty tubs and casks, and various other apparatus connected with the distilling business. The defendant acknowledged that he had been engaged in distribing whisky. He said that he had obtained a license for retailing liquor, but not for manufacturing it; but that he had intended to apply soon for his license. The next day the Collectors made a memorandum of the goods and seized upon tuem. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow -John C. smith was charged with perjury. The Commonwealth alleged that defendant came to this Court some weeks ago to give tail for one John Campbell, since convicted of a charge of burgars, and, under oath administered by the Clerk stated that he own d the non-es Nos 2014, 2016 and 2018 Adder street that these properties were clear of all Alder street; that these properties were clear of all incombrances; and the deeds to bis own name. Witnesses were preduced who swore that they owned these houses, had owned them for a considerable time and had no knowledge whatever of the delendant, or his right to these properties.

One of the landords of these houses stated that he had a slight requirement.

had had a shight acquaintance with defendant; and had some mercantile transactions with him, and that defendant knew that he (witness) was the owner of two of these houses.

The defense was based principally upon the alleged deficiency of evidence to prove that defendant did not believe, or had resson to believe, that he was The Court charged the jury most ably, dwelling long and earnestly upon the grave and deep nature of the charge the serious consequences resulting from a conviction of the charge, and placing the case clearly and justly sefore them.

The jury rendered a verdict or guilty.

-Boucleault's drama of The Two Lives of Leigh has been produced at Manchester, England. The interest of the plot hangs on the sudden appearance of a man, supposed to be dead, in the family of his wife after she had married the second time. The piece is well balanced by a variety of character, principally female, but a local crime says :- "The plot is improbable; it is not a picture of society in our day; and its place is among the Jack Sheppard literature of a past day or the Brandon romances of this. He who expects amusement at a theatre will be disappointed if he sees Mr. . Successful last venture. The play neither upholds any moral virtue as its lesson, nor does the dialogue centain one sentence worth re-

The Corner in the Gold Room.

From the Nation. For the first time since the suspension of specie payments, gold was worth last week one per cent. for immediate delivery. The phenomenon is easily explained. All the floating geld in the city-amounting to some \$12,000,000, only \$7,000,000 of which is in the banks-has been bought up by a few wealthy speculator , and they, failing in their attempt to put up the price, have endeavored to indemnify themselves by refu-ing to lend gold. This presses with severity upon merchants who want gold to pay customs duties, and upon speculators for the fall, who have sold gold short, and are forced to borrow at the exorbitant rates of the day. So far as this latter class of persons is concerned, the public are not interested in their losses. If a man chooses to sell that which he has not got in the hope that he may be able at a subsequent period to buy it for delivery at a lower price, he takes the chances of the market, and canno ianly complain if speculators on the opposite de combine to make him pay more instead of ess than he got for the property he sold. These are the fortunes of trade, and no far trader has a right to complain when they make cting no little suffering upon mercuants who require gold for legitimate business purposes and who find that they cannot get it because Messrs. A. B. and C bave bought up all the floating gold in the city, and will not lend or sell i

xcept at exorbitant rates. The grievance is not new. It has recurred a ervals during the past three years. On a ozen occasions a few bold operators, command ing large amounts of capital, have been enabled o corner the gold market, to embarrass commercial operations, and occasionally to impair the credit, of the Government. And it is in vary that a remedy has been sought. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens tried to cure the evil by making it penal to demand a premium on gold; but such puerili-ties only excited contempt. Other loyal men have thought to discredit the gold room and its operations altogether; but, though the room is supposed to be controlled and officered by men doubtful politics, and Jeff. Davis may, perhap-, be quite as popular in that institution as he late Abraham Lincoln, it is none the less lear that, so long as our currency remains at a discount, a gold exchange will be a necessity of he times, and the present one, with all its faults, probably as good as any new one could be, is unjortunate, perhaps, for the gold room hat the quasi-Rebels and Copperheads have bound admission within its walls.

But the outbreak of the war drove nearly one half of the smart merchants of the South to New York in search of employment for their brains. and that employment they found, for the most part, in the gold room. You shall find there x-traders from Louisiana, planters from Georgia, merchants from Tennessee, clergymen from the Carolinas -a varied assortment, in short, of Southerners, all differing in their origin and aptitude, but generally agreeing in Southern proclivities. That this class of persons should in the gold room is, perhaps, unfortunate; that, by combining, they should have the power or raising the price of gold, and so raising the cost of all imported articles, is also unfortunate; out to abuse the room in consequence is, to say

he least, hardly rogical. It is the legitimate privilege of every man to buy gold, if he be so minded and can pay for it. The public have no right to say to him: -Your purchase of gold is going to add 10 per cent, to the post of my tea, coffee, spices, cineti, such blankets. With that he has nothing to do. He has the same right to buy \$100,000 gold as the blic have to buy a pound of tea or a pair of blankets. And there is no law, custom, or comity which prevents him combining twenty other speculators to buy up all the gold in market. If he does so buy, and so combine, we can only "grin and bear it." It is bard that a party of gamesters should by their speculations enhance the cost of every cun of tea drunk by the poor throughout the United States. But there is no remedy, save the inexorable operation of the laws of trade, which are sure come into play sooner or later.

An effort, it is said, will be made at the next session of the Legislature to punish the gold room for its interference with values. It probably take the shape of a tax upon gold-brokers' licenses, and sales of gold. A tax of \$1000 a year on each license, and one-te th of one per cent, on each sale of gold would add a considerable amount of State revenue, and might be constitutionally levied. But no such vendictive legislation would cure the evil.

The main reliance of merchants whose busi ness is disturbed by the constantly recurring corners in gold must be upon the fundamental laws of trade. If gold be forced above its fair relative value by the speculations of the gold room, it is certain as any mathematical truth that it must react. If gold be made worth one per cent, a day by the cornering operations o built speculators, specie will flow hither from all parts of the world for employment in so lucra tive a business. Already the telegraph, which announced to Europe our embarrassed condi-tion, has notified us that \$500,000 are coming here in the Alemannia, and \$600,000 in the Scotia, besides \$3,000,000 just received in the California steamer. At this rate the bulls in the gold room will have their hands full within he next fortnight. They may undertake to corner the New York market, but they can hardly expect to carry all the bullion of the civilized

Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to induce him to sell more gold. A pronunciamento in this sense, signed by leading bankers, was published in the papers a lew days since. The coretary has experience enough to distrust any collective petition of bankers or merchants. Such petitions are too often prompted by indi-vidual interest. If we are ever to get back to specie payments, the corner-stone upon which the new edifice will be built must be the specie reserve in the United States Treasury. Resumpt on will take place when that reserve becomes o large that the Secretary of the Treasury can forg to say to the holders of legal-tenders:-"Gentlemen, we are prepared to pay off your per gollars in gold." On that instant the banks will either resume or fail, and the era of banks will either resume or lait, and the era of paper money in this country will come to an end. But if the Secretary is to go on selling his gold as fast as he gets it, how will he ever be able to redeem, or proclaim his readiness to redeem, his legal-tend, rs?

The gold market is in a very dangerous position. There is no reason why gold should be higher now than in March last, when it sold at 124. The present premium is artificially maintained, and as the laws of trade vindicate them selves, fall of ten to twenty per cent, would not be extraordinary event.

A Dangerous Amusement -- Henry Harelton, oung man engaged in selling newspapers on the Susquehanna Railroad trains, was amusing himself on Friday, by swing ug in and out of car door while the train was in motion, and passing under a bridge his foot struck against one of the abutments and he was knocked of the car and down the embankment. He was seriously injured, and it was considered wonderful that he was not killed.

Italian Bishops Subject to Law.-The Assize Court of Piacenza, Italy, has sentenced Mgr. Banza, the bishop of the diocese, to a year's im prisonment and one thousand francs' fine for having refused the communion in extremes and Christian burial to a priest named Pizzi, who had been suilty of signing M. Passaglia's address to the Pope praying him to renounce the temporal power.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE. COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.

RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE.

Maryland Emulating New Orleans. BALTIMORE, August 31.-Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of a camp meeting held at Shepley's Woods, three miles from Hanover Station, on the Washington Railroad, by a oand of armed desperadoes. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man, named Milton Benson, whilst at prayer, was shot in the back part of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Large Delegation to the Loyal Southern Convention-Political Affairs in the City -The German Festival.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BALTIMORE, August 31 .- Extensive preparations are making here to send a large delegation of unconditional Union men to the Philadelphia National Convention. Many of our private citizens will be there.

Great interest is manifested as our election approaches. The radical Union cause rapidiy gains strength. Seven thousand seven hundred and sixts four new voters have thus far been registered in Baltimore, and about ten thousand in all will be registered.

Reverdy Johnson's opinion is published today, in which he asserts that all persons approved by the Registers have a right to vote, independently of the Judges of Elections. Contrary legal opinions will be published by exinent lawyers.

The German Schutzen closes to-day. It has been a grand success, clearing about thirty thousand dollars.

From South and Central America.

NEW YORK, August 31 .- The steamship Oregon has arrived, with Aspinwall advices of August 24. She brings \$1,330,000 in treasure.

The troubles in Chiriqui continue. The rebels were reported in possession of the centre department, including the capital. They have about 400 men under arms. The cause of the trouble is the course pursued by the present Government and over-taxation. The remainder of the State is comparatively quiet, though efforts are making to get up a revolution in Panama.

The news from Central America is devoid of interest. Honduras has signed a treaty of peace and amity with Spain.

The price of coffee in Costa Rica has been considerably affected by the late news from Europe Advices from Valparaiso to August 3 and Calao August 14, state that the former port is being strongly fornified, and can now make good defense. The Chilian Congress has not ratified the Government loan of \$6,000,000. The Meget cares guesse question between Chill and Bolivia is again a cause of discussion. A new duty has een imposed by the authorities of Peru on commerce, of ten cents on all signed blils of lading, customs, policies, money receipts, etc. Admiral Tucker has taken command of the

Advices from Wellington, New Zealand, to uly 24, state that the Parliament was opened on the 3d. The Governor in his address announced that the Maori war was being sac cessfully prosecuted, and most of the natives had either surrendered or had been captured. Some dreadful murders had been perpetrated on the west coast gold-fields by Australian criminals, who had killed gold diggers for their money. The news from New South Wales is unimportant.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 31 .- Watson, the mur derer of Captain Menter, who was to have been hung at Newport, Ky., to day, has been respited until December. The war between the people and the stree

rathroad companies continues, but there was less excitement yesterday than before. There were six deaths from cholera in this

city yesterday. Declination of a Union Candidate for

Congress.

CHICAGO, August 30 .- General William Harrow, Union candidate for Congress in the First Indiana District, has declined the post on account of ill health. Judge De Bralor, of Spencer county, has been selected by the Central Committee to succeed him.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 31 .- The steamer Napefrom III, from Havre August 16, has arrived; also arrived steamer Arizona, with California advices of August 10, via Aspinwall.

Arrival of the "Asia."

Bosron, August 31 .- The Asia arrived early this morning. Her mails will be due in Phila-

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 31.—Cotton quiet at 33@351c Flour decimed 10c. Sa es of 7500 barrels State at \$5.25@10.25; Cho \$8.30@12; Western, \$5.15@9.50; Southern, \$9.50@15.50 Wheat 1@2c lower, small sales. Corn decimed 1c. Sales 36.000 bushels at 80c. Pork quiet at 831 871. Lard and Whisky dull.

A Plague. -The plague of locusts in Algeria causes considerable uneasiness to the Government. The troops were recently called out to act against this new species of enemy; but the consequence of this massacre may lay the seeds of pestilence; inasmuch as the remains of such an agglomeration of dead insects have produced a nuisance of the worst nature. To convey an idea of the number of locusts daily destroyed, rage result of the day's battle with this new foe. Sacrilege.-Excursionists from Glasgow to

Burns' monument at Ayr have carried a way the back of one of the monument chairs, on which are a series of paintings illustrative of the poet's works, by Stevens. Recently, after a large party had left the grounds, it was found that an attempt had been made to enter the glass case containing the few relics of Burns that are in the monument. -A storm of applause (that sometimes brings

down the house) - a Western hurricane. -Francis Joseph's family is styled the house of Mis-hapsburg.

-Over eighty woollen and calloo mills are at present being built in Georgia.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I Friday, August 31, 1886.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was less doing. Old 5-20s sold 112, a decline of 4; new do. at 109] no change; 10-40s at 103, a slight decline; and 7:30s at 1064, no change; 1124 was bid for 6s of 1881.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 351/60 352, the former rate a decline of ; on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Eric at 334, no change; North Pennsylvania at 41, a decline of 1: Pennsylvania Ratiroad at 574@58, a decline of 1; Reading at 561@574, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1; and Camden and Amboy at 1302, no change. 58 was bld for Mihehill, 29 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do., and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Rallroad shares continue inac. tive. Germantown sold at 244@24), an advance of 1. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 874 for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixta; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53} for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 183 for Hestonville; and 274 for Girard College.

Back shares continue in good demand for inrestment; but we hear of no sales. 95 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 1454 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanies'; 55 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; 312 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's 662 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 54 for Commonwealth; 66 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing, but prices were lower. Schuylkill Na vigation preterred sold at 364@361, a decline of 3; common do. at 28, a decline of &; Lehigh Navigation at 60, no change; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 68, no change: 118 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 tor Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold-106 A. M., 1476; 11 A. M., 1474; 12 M., 1474; 1 P. M., 1471.

-The Adams' Express Company has declared quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable on

demand. -Messrs. Drexel & Co. announce the sale of a imited number of bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which run for five years, and bear six per ceut, interest. It is hardly neces-sary to commend such ad opportunity; to call attention to it is sufficient. On maturing they are convertible into the consolidate i mortgage oan. The chance for a safe and permanent investment is thus offered to the public, and we lount not it will be seized upon with avidity.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & br No. 40 S, Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

\$6000 Len 6s. 84... 82000 Pa 58..... 952 100 sh German Pas R 24± 200 sh do lots 560 245 100 sh do 560 242 40 sh do....lots 58 100 sh Cata pt....b5. 35 00 st Read s5wn lots 571 00 sh do 571 100 sh do 820 57 do...... 35 do..... 560 35 do..lotsb30 35 do.....820 57 do..... b80 57 100 sb 100 sh do....... 85± 300 sh Ph & E...lots 33± 50 sh 10th & 11th... 62 2 sh N Penna..... 41 do.... b80 57 do..lots s30 563 do.... lots 563 do....s5wn 563

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-

July, 1864... August, 1864... October, 1864... Lec., 1864... May, 1865... August, 1865

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 31 -The receipts of Timothy are increasing, and it is in fair demand, with salestat \$3.75@4.25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at \$3.80. There is very little coming for ward, and it commands \$6 50@7.50 P bash. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$35 \$7 ton.

There was very little doing in Flour to-day, but prices were well maintained. The only sales re orted were a few hundred barrels for the supply o the home consumers at \$7.50@9 for common and cood superfine; \$9@11 for old and new whea extras; \$11@12 50 for Northwestern extra mmily, the latter rate for fanc; \$11 50 @13 for old and fresh ground frennsylvania and Ohio do, do; and \$14@15 for choice brands, as in quality. Rve Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$5.75. Prices of Corn Meai are

There is not much inquiry for Wheat, and the reccipis and stocks are small; sal s of 500 bushels win-ter red at \$2 82½; and 1000 bushels Amber C ub at \$2 48. White ranges from \$2.85@2.95. Rve may be moted at \$1 15 for Pennsylvania. There is no im of 1700 bushels yellow at 95c. and 1500 bushels Western mixed as 90@92c Oats are in good deand, with sales of 3500 bushe's Southern at 50c. Whisky is ubchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania \$2.38; and Ohio at \$2.40.

-Catherine Luther, whose death was reported he other day from Leipsic, and of wnom it waid the was the only traceable descendant the great reformer, was hardly entitled to the dignity of being the last of her race. In the Austrian ministry of finance there is, or there was as late as November of last year, a subor nate clerk who bore the reformer's name, and was thought to be as immediately as Catherine the representative of the tamily founder. addition to the particulars which made their way to the press in regard to Catherine aforesaid, the tollowing may be interesting:-At the beginning of this century but a single branch of he Luther family remained, and of that little i known. John Michael Luther, born 1763, lived at Erfort until 1801; was a physician, and went abroad at the date last mentioned. Many years later the Luther-Verein at Erfort made inquiry, and found at Stocken, in Bohemia, Joseph Charles Luther, a son of John Michael, who had settled at Stocken in 1811; married that year Anna Popischak, and subsequently had by her five children. The family was in the deepest poverty. Antony, the eldest boy, and the brightest of the group, was selected by a wealthy Protestant of Erfurt, and given schooling facili ties; but, proving brainless, was apprenticed to a trade. Catherine is understood to be a daughter of this Autony. The Vienna offshoot proba-bly came from a brother of his.

-Patti recently sang at the palace by command of Queen Victoria. -Auber, at \$3, is writing a new opera

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED FOUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY ORILDREN,"

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.]

APPENDIX.

HINTS ON COOKING.

L.-Soup. Stock for soup may be made from the bones of joints of meat, added to any triumings from cutlets, chops, etc. Some cold water, mace, and bones must be boiled in an iron saucepan for six or eight hours, then be strained through a colander, be left till next day, when the fat must be taken off, and if not then a strong jelly, the liquor must be returned to the bones, and all be boiled over again for some hours. There must be no vegetables boiled with it, and not the least fat; and when it is cold, all fat that may accidentally be there must be taken off. Stock must be made the day before it is to be It is this stock which makes hashes and stews delictous, which enriches all overcooked meats, and which forms the basis of all soups pea soup excepted. Other soups must be colored

with burnt sugar. II.-Fish. Fish for frying must be washed, dried, and rolled in flour for an bour, and theu be placed, the skinned side downwards, in plenty of boiling dripping. A sole must never be turned on the reverse side tail it will lie firm over the ceatre of a knife or fish-slice. When removed from the pan it must be laid on clean paper before the ire, to free it from any fat which may adhere. After a few minutes it must be removed to a very hot dish. There is no need of eggs and

bread crumbs.
In boiling ush-of whatever kind-the water must be nearly boiling, whether it be used in a frying pan or in a fish-kettle. To preserve the color of salmon, a wineglassful of vinegar and a lump of sale must be added; the latter to all fresh fish. Horseradish boiled in the water gives cod a superior flavor. Soles must be covered with boiling water and never turned, conse-quently the skinned side must be placed in

To Cook Sprats.—Wash, dry, and flour them, them in not to touch; in one minute turn them, and in two minutes take them up, spread them in a large hot dish before the fire for a minute or two, then take each up singly on to a small

hot dish, and serve directly. To Loosen Skins of Shrimps and Prawns .- Put them in a basin, pour boiling water and cover close for five minutes, then put them in a colander and hold them under a tap of cold water; then shake them in a cloth till they are

Plaice to Fry.-Have middle-sized fish filleted by the fish-monger (each fish will give four pieces), wash and dry them well, make a thick batter of flour and a little milk—or without the latter; put some batter in a flat dish, dip in both sides of the fish (the batter should re like a skin on the fish), lay the white side of the place in plenty of boiling fat; when it is stiff across the knife and of a light brown, turn it cooxed, place it on paper to absorb the fat, and then on a clean hot dish. It any roe is sent with it, cut it in small pieces the size of marbles, dip it in batter and my it. Serve with a tablespoonful of sauce to six of melted butter sauce, and add a little other sauce or ketchup

A Findon haddock should be divided in nalves, be beaten, the skin side downwards, on a table then be skinned from the tail upwards; be laid the skinned side downwards, in a frying-pan of boiling water only enough to cover. Then cook from three to five minutes according to the size, let it be taken up carefully and turned, the bones downwards, on a hot dish, have some butter rubbed on it before the are, and be served

III .- Meat. All meats for boiling, whether they be salted or fresh, should be placed in nearly boiling Let the water boil up rapidly, then draw the saucepan back, and only allow it to "Meat bo'led is meat spoiled," simmer gently. A deep or shallow fish kettle with a drainer in it will be the best saucepan for use, as no should be stuck in the meat, and it can be lifted by the drainer.

In a neck of mutton, a breast of yeal, a brisket

of beef, or any similar joint, the bones must be placed upwards in the water (to prevent the up of the joint), the two former be boiled twenty-five minutes to the pound, and the beef half an hour to each pound, always allowing an extra ten minutes for warming through. Roast meats must be placed before a clear fire, which must not be stirred while the meat is cooking. Meat must be well floured before

placing it at the fire or in the oven. The oven-door should never be quite shut while meat is baking, or the meat will have an unpleasant taste. If the cavity situate at the side of the oven (at the back of the grate) be not quite cleared from the fine ash-dust which will accumulate there every day, the oven will not bake. Sometimes this is needed twice

Stawed Steak or Pie .- Do not fry the meat first. as this extracts the goodness. A brown color may be given to the meat by using burnt sugar. hoose the meat from the shin of beef, this me ar richer than any other for the purpose. or a stew, cut the meat into pieces the size for helping, but cut away most of the fat, roll them in flour and lightly pepper them, and place them in a tin. Mix in a basin, with very little cold water, one tablespoonful of flour, set it with oiling water till like a gravy, color it with boiling water poured over burnt sugar, then pour it over the meat just to cover it. Shred ome onions in rings, and cut them across, dice thin some ready-boiled carrot and parsnip, prinkle some sait over the vegetables, place hem on the meat, and the fat upon the top of all. Cover the tin closely with a dish, and bake it for three bours in a hot oven.

Stew the meat in like manner if wanted for a sie, only stewing two hours: but omit the vegetables, only putting in a whole onion with three cloves stuck in it. When it is cold make a paste crust to line the dish and for a cover, and bake one hour and ten minutes. Stock for both pur-

poses is better than water. Harrico mutton is much the same as beef lew. Or a gravy might be made from stock, or fry the vegetables first, and strain them from the int, then mix flour, water, and birnt sugar, pepper, and salt; strain it, and make it boil in the frying-pan, then put the vegetables and iquor together in a sacepan, and let it boil for half an hour. Get some tender chops, free from fat, and frim them (the fat will fry the vegetades, the trimmings will go to the stock pot), broil them over a clear fire, or try them by putting them well floured into boiling fat, and turning them frequently, then when they are cooked set them in a dish and pour the vegetables over them, and serve hot. If chops be cut from cooked mutton, then they must stew slowly two hours with the vegetables, as meat is always hard when once cooked.

Hashed Mutton.—Cut the meat in thin silces, and take away all the fat. Mix two tables spoonsful of flour, a grate of natmeg, and a like